The Asheville News.

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THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

TERMS.—$1 50 per annum, strictly in advance. To clubs of ten or more, at $1 each.—All papers are discontinued as soon as the time paid for expires.

☞Rev. P. W. Edwards and Col. S. Walker are our Agents for Haywood county.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, April 3, 1862.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR.

We publish in another column, an article from the State Journal, embodying some resolutions passed unanimously by the State Convention in November last, and some suggestions as to the manner of selecting a candidate for Governor. We fully endorse the plan proposed, as it will, we think, keep down *party* strife, and enable the people to elect their next Governor without the usual attendants of party bitterness and contention. We hope to see the Journal's proposition carried out.

Several gentlemen have been mentioned in connection with the office. Gen. Hill has heretofore been mentioned by us, and we still think him *the* man for the crisis; Gov. Graham, Wm. Johnston of Charlotte, N. W. Woodfin of Buncombe, Gov. Morehead of Guilford, Gov. Reid of Rockingham, Col. Z. B. Vance, and perhaps others, have been brought forward. Any of these gentlemen would fill the position with dignity and ability, and if selected in the manner proposed by the Journal, or in any other way calculated to maintain the "unity of the spirit in the bond of peace," and contribute to the harmony and general quiet and prosperity of the State, we will cheerfully accord to such nominee our hearty support. The present is no time for the revival of party strife and prejudice. We should know no man as Whig or Democrat, but as North Carolinians should stand shoulder to shoulder, and bend every energy to the one great object before us—the independence of our beloved country. Good men will not thrust themselves forward, but when duty calls will be always ready to respond, whether the position be high or low. Let us by all means have no partizan canvass the coming summer, but as brethren, bound to stand or fall together, act in harmony and concert, and present an undevided front to the enemy who seeks our destruction.

☞The newspaper or individual that attempts to revive old party prejudices and kindle the fires of partizan strife at the present time, is a worse enemy to the South than an avowed tory or a full blooded Yankee. Let such be marked and branded, that they may be known hereafter.—No true patriot desires the revival of parties now, and no *true* Southern man will give aid or countenance to such an attempt. Those who act thus may well be suspected, and their fidelity to the South questioned.

These are our views of the matter, and can be taken for just what they are worth.

HAIL STORM.

This section was visited on Sunday afternoon last by a severe storm of hail and rain. Hail stones as large as partridge eggs fell.

THE NEWS.

The news in our columns to-day will be found more cheering than some we have published recently. In Virginia, Texas, and West Tennessee, the Feds have suffered severely. We always believed that when the enemy had to leave his gun-boats, and fight on land, we could thrash him, and our conjectures are correct.

By the by, had not that class of men who polute the South with their presence, but whose sympathies are all with the North, better be a little more guarded in future? The recent success of the Feds, where they were able to attack us by land and water both, made certain men very bold in expressing their treason. They talked of the subjugation of the South, as if it were already an accomplished fact. They tho't the protecting arms of Lincoln were close at hand. They may find they have committed a fatal mistake, and better *"lie low and keep dark."* The South is not yet whipped, by at least one hundred years! Traitors and tories may find this out to their cost!

THANKS.

John W. Wells, Esq., of this county; Lieut. W. H. Brown, of Madison; and B. C. Lankford, Esq., of Transylvania, will please accept our thanks for lists of subscribers.

GONE.

The Yankee prisoners who have been confined in our jail for a week or two past, were called for on Monday evening last by Capt. Shiver, of Columbia. They have gone back to their old quarters.

NEWBERN.

The Yankees, at last accounts, still occupied Newbern. Our forces are concentrating at Kinston, 30 miles from Newbern. Warm work is looked for in that quarter shortly.

CAPT. FRY CAUGHT.—A rumor was current yesterday, which is vouched for to us as reliable, that the notorious Capt. Fry, bridge burner and traitor, Greene county, was captured in Lee county, Va. With a company recruited in East Tennessee for Lincoln's service, he was making his way to the Federal lines, but was encountered by a body of Confederate troops, when a fight ensued. Twenty of Fry's men were killed, and forty, including himself, were taken prisoners. We give the rumor as it reached us, and hope it may be confirmed.—*Knoxville Register.*

GENERAL Gatlin is said to have been ordered to Richmond, having been relieved from his post at Goldsboro', which is now filled by Gen. Anderson. There is much blame cast upon Gen. Gatlin by rumor and the papers, in connection with the affair at Newbern.

THE FIGHT AT CUMBERLAND GAP.

We are indebted to friends at the Gap for very interesting accounts of the late attempt of the Feds to get through that Gap. The letters of Col. Vance and Lieut. Parker will be found in another column. The gallant 29th occupied a conspicuous place in the picture, and were both ready and anxious to meet the invaders.—We are indebted to Col. Vance for a letter which was picked up among the articles dropped by the Hessians in their flight. It contains no Yankee secrets of importance, but the reading of it afforded us considerable amusement.

We annex a short letter, which, though not intended for publication, will not be found devoid of interest:

Cumberland Gap, March 23, '62.

DEAR FATHER—The Feds attacked us yesterday in our works on the front. We fought all day, until night put a stop to operations. Their camp fires were visible all night. They have not opened on us this morning, although we have been canonading them. They are waiting for reinforcements, I suppose; *or won't fight on Sunday!*

The result of the battle yesterday actually stands thus on our part: One man killed, four or five wounded, one mess box smashed, one cake of bread knocked out of the oven, one old wagon saddle knocked into *"pi,"* two ears of corn shattered, and the top of a magazine knocked off!

I worked all day in a magazine, with the balls flying around occasionally. John Wright is all right, as are the rest of the Sappers.

I do not know whether there will be fighting to-day. I will let you know.

Your son, GEO. T. ATKIN.

A YANKEE BID FOR TREASON.

On the 7th of this month Abraham Lincoln sent the following message to the House of Representatives of the Yankee Congress:

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives: I recommend the adoption of a joint resolution by your honorable bodies which shall be substantially as follows:

Resolved, That the United States ought to cooperate with any State which may adopt gradual abolishment of slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid to be used by such States in its discretion, to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such change of system.

If the proposition contained in the resolution does not meet the approval of Congress and the country, there is the end; but if it does command such approval, I deem it of importance that the State and people immediately interested should be at once distinctly notified of the fact, so that they may begin to consider whether to accept or reject it. The Federal Government would find its highest interest in such a measure, as one of the most efficient means of self preservation. The leaders of the existing insurrection entertain the hope that this government will be forced to acknowledge the independence of some part of the disaffected region, and that all the slave States North of such part will then say—the Union for which we have struggled being already gone, we now choose to go with the Southern section.

To deprive them of this hope substantially ends the rebellion, and the initiation of emancipation completely deprives them of it as to all the States initiating it. The point is not that all the States tolerating slavery would very soon, if at all, initiate emancipation; but that while the offer is equally made to all, the more Northern shall, by such initiation, make it certain to more Southern that, in no event, will the former ever join the latter in their proposed Confederacy. I say initiation, because, in my judgment, gradual and not sudden emancipation is better for all. In the mere financial or pecuniary view, any member of Congress, with the census tables and treasury reports before him, can readily see for himself how very soon the current expenditure of this war would purchase, at fair valuation, all the slaves in any named State.

Such a proposition on the part of the General Government sets up no claim of a right by Federal authority, to interfere with slavery within State limits, referring, as it does, the absolute control of the subject in each case to the State and its people immediately interested. It is proposed as a matter of perfectly free choice with them. In the annual message, last December, I thought fit to say: The Union must be preserved, and hence all indispensable means must be employed. I said this not hastily, but deliberately. War has been made and continues to be an indispensable means to this end. A practical re-acknowledgment of the national authority would render the war unnecessary, and it would at once cease.

If, however, resistance continues, the war must also continue, and it is impossible to foresee all the incidents which may attend, and all the ruin which may follow it. Such as may seem indispensable, or may obviously promise great efficiency towards ending the struggle, must and will come. The proposition now made is an offer only. I hope it may be esteemed no offence to ask whether the pecuniary consideration tendered would not be of more value to the States and private persons concerned, than are the institution and property in it, in the present aspect of affairs. While it is true that the adoption of the proposed resolution would be merely initiatory, and not within itself a practical measure, it is recommended in the hope that it would soon lead to important practical results. In full view of great responsibility to my God and to my country, I earnestly beg the attention of Congress and the people to the subject.

(Signed,) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

As a sequel to the message of Lincoln, Mr. Conklin, of New York, moved for the adoption by the House of Representatives, the resolution sketched in the message. After considerable debate, in which Mr. Crittenden, as usual, implored and talked about the effect at this time, &c., the resolution was adopted—yeas 88, nays 31.

A more shameless Yankee bid for treason, says the Raleigh Register, has never yet seen the light of day. It is a would-be insidious attempt to separate permanently from the Southern Confederacy the States of Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri; or, in other words, to break the backbone of the Confederacy. The rail-splitting scoundrel's proposition to pay for emancipated slaves is an egregious insult to the understanding of the veriest simpleton in the States upon which he desires to operate, inasmuch as it is manifest that the people of those States would be taxed to raise funds to pay for their own emancipated slaves. Such a proposition shows the desperate straits to which the Lincoln Government is reduced. Despairing of conquering the Southern Confederacy by force of arms, Lincoln has betaken himself to a genuine Yankee trick. The truth is, the Federal Government is now waging this war for the purpose of recovering Southern trade and making the people of the South pay the enormous debt, which its own folly and wickedness incurred.—In other words, the people of the South are to be made to pay the cost of their own subjugation.

HOT WORK UP THE RIVER.

We learn that a skirmish occurred Tuesday morning, between our gun-boats and a shore battery of the enemy, erected during the preceeding night, nearly opposite to Tiptonville.

On discovering that the enemy had been at work on the West bank, our gun-boats got up steam early in the morning and went out to attack them. The enemy had placed three twenty-four pounder rifle guns in position, for the purpose of cutting off our communication at Tiptonville, where the land transit across to Island No. 10 begins. The gun-boats (wooden) engaged were the McRae, General Polk, Ivy, Ponchartrain, Livingston and Marapas.

The fight continued some two hours. The fore and aft chains of the Marapas were cut by the enemy's shot. They also sent one shot clear through the General Polk, which struck her, or came out, below the water line, but which we have not been able to ascertain. She immediately withdrew, and at last accounts it was found necessary to resort to her pumps to keep the water down.

The other boats continued their fire a short time longer, and then withdrew to their anchorage. They sustained more or less damage, but were in no respect disabled.

No one was killed on our side, only one person being slightly bruised by a splinter. We have no means of learning the loss of the enemy.

The Federal force on the other side of the river was estimated at one thousand men. They were engaged in throwing up entrenchments and strengthening their position.

On Monday, six of the enemy's iron-clad gunboats came down within three-quarters of a mile of No. 10, and shelled the place through the day. They fired slowly and seemed to direct their shot, not at our batteries, which returned the fire, but beyond, towards an open plantation where our troops were supposed to be encamped. Our guns struck the gun-boats repeatedly, but none of the shot seemed to take effect.

The gun-boats retired beyond range towards night. In their rear, the river seemed to be white with their transports.

Our loss was three killed and eight wounded. Loss of the enemy not known.

LATER.—We learn from a gentleman who left Island No. 10 at half-past 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, and arrived here last evening, that the enemy renewed the attack on the island Tuesday morning with eight gun-boats and three mortar boats. The fire was kept up at intervals until the hour of his departure.

One of the gun-boats having ventured within good range, our big gun, the Lady Polk, was turned loose at her. The first shot was a miss: the second took effect, and cleared its way through the boat from side to side. Assistance was sent her, and she was towed a short distance back, when she sunk.

At a later hour, a second boat renewed the attack on the battery of the Lady Polk, which fired seven shot in return. Four missed their mark, two struck and glanced, and the one, which was the seventh, passed through the boat, tearing off a piece of the iron sheeting, which could be seen from the island. This boat was also towed back, evidently disabled, but to what extent our informant was unable to say.

It may not be improper to add that our officers felt confident of their ability to hold the island. They have no idea of abandoning the position.

By passengers on the Republic, who left Tiptonville yesterday morning, we have a confirmation of the fight between the gun-boats and the enemy's batteries. The damage to the General Polk was not so serious as at first supposed.—One shot passed through the pilot-house of the Marapas.—*Memphis Appeal, 20th.*

A SKIRMISH ON THE POTOMAC.

The Lynchburg Virginian, of the 21st inst., has the following:

We have been reliably informed that a cavalry fight occurred about nine miles below Warrenton Station, on the Orange & Alexandria Railroad, the latter part of last week. Our informant did not state the day it occurred, but there can be no doubt as to the truth of the report, as our information was derived through Mr. Yuille, of Campbell county, who was wounded in the engagement. The particulars, as far as we were able to ascertain, were these: A force of three hundred Confederate cavalry, under command of Gen. Stuart, who were protecting the rear of our army in their retreat from Manassas, were attacked by five hundred Yankee cavalry at the point named. We lost six killed. The only person killed on our side whose name we have heard, was Mr. Thomas Walter, an officer in the Amherst Rangers.

The enemy's loss was 40 killed, and 100 prisoners captured, together with their horses, arms, equipments, &c.

ADDITIONAL.

Since writing the above we have seen Mr. Yuille, who was wounded in the fight, and from him we received the following particulars:

The engagement took place on Saturday last. The enemy's cavalry, who numbered about 500, were within sight of our forces when Gen. Stuart ordered and led the charge upon them. The forces engaged on our side were Captain Edgar Whitehead's company of Amherst, and Capt. Harris's company of Campbell, under command of Col. Radford, and four companies of the Second Virginia Cavalry, under command of Col. Jones.

The number of the enemy's wounded was not ascertained, but it must have been large. There were known to have been killed 40, and captured 100 with their horses, &c., which were brought to Culpepper Court House, on Saturday.

The loss on our side is six killed and 180 wounded.

FOR THE NEWS.

ADDRESSED TO THOS. S. ATKIN.

And you have lost some blood, my friend,
For freedom and its laws:
Where lives the being who would not spend
Some drops in such a cause?
Who would not, even, rather die,
And fill a warrior's grave,
Than live in misery to sigh;
A tyrant's bonded slave?
We learn that when your wound is healed,
You will depart again,
To meet the foe on battle field,
Where death and carnage reign.
May Providence around thee throw
Its shield, to guard thy form;
May thy young heart with transport glow;
Victory thy brow adorn.
Then, when bland peace returns again,
To our distracted land,
Joy in your bosom still will reign,
When thinking of your band,
Who dared the storm of war to breast;
Won glory in the field:
The motto, graven on their crest,
"We die, but never yield."

W. P. COLLINS.

Cherokee county, N. C.

THE Alabama ladies are sending their copper preserving kettles to Beauregard, to be made into cannon.

FROM NEWBERN.

We (the Senior) have just returned from a second trip to Kinston, where we mingled freely with the army, officers and men, and found them in the best possible spirits, eager for another meeting with the Hessians. In this connection we will at once remind those at home, for whose lives and property these brave fellows are risking all—that nearly every man on the field in the late battle lost everything but what he stood in—clothing, blankets, tents, &c. They are literally destitute—not having a change of under or over clothing—many of them shoeless and stockingless. The State authorities are furnishing everything they have got, which is not much, considering the condition of the men. It rests with the patriotic ladies to supply again the articles of shirts, drawers, stockings, undershirts, &c. These cannot be purchased where the troops now are, and if they could be the men have not the means to buy them, for the reason that with all their baggage they lost their little stock of money also. We need only name their circumstances to arouse the ladies of the State to action. The regiments in this destitute condition are Col. Campbell's 7th, Col. Lee's, Col. Avery's 33d, Col. Vance's 26th, Col. Sloan's 27th, Col. Sinclair's 35th. We trust the patriotism of the State will not permit these brave fellows longer to suffer.

We paid our second visit to the camp to collect full particulars relative to the late battle, and we succeeded; but we must defer the publication till our next issue. In the meantime we may state as *facts* the following: Col. Avery is neither killed nor wounded, but is a prisoner, with a considerable portion of his command.—We had the following returns of our losses direct from him, he having buried all our dead after being captured. The whole of our losses in the hands of the enemy are:

Killed,	45
Wounded,	55
Prisoners,	202
Total,	302

These, with two or three dead, brought away by their comrades, constitute our entire loss.

Maj. Carmichael is certainly killed, and he, brave fellow, was the only field officer that fell or was wounded. It is by no means certain that Capt. Rand, of this county, was killed. We believe, from all we heard on the matter that he is a prisoner.

The loss of the enemy is uncertain. Our flag of truce party learned from Yankee officers on Monday last, that their loss in killed and wounded was from *seventeen hundred to two thousand.*—This may be somewhat extravagant, but the loss was undoubtedly heavy.

Up to last accounts no movement had been made by the enemy. We left Kinston on Thursday evening. The enemy's pickets were out to the distance of from six to ten miles.

The damage to the town of Newbern by fire was slight. The Yankees were plundering in all directions and were little more than a drunken mob. They were pillaging all round the neighborhood—stealing negroes, robbing henroosts, driving off stock, &c.

Considerable re-inforcements had arrived at our headquarters and were continuing to arrive. We deem it impolitic to record the movements of our troops or to mention our defences.

Gen. Gatlin had been superceded by Gen. Anderson, and Gen. Robt. Ransom had joined Gen. Branch in the command of the brigades. Gen. French has been ordered to Wilmington for duty. The most vigorous movements, internally and externally, characterize our army in the Newbern district.

It was rumored that Gen. Burnside had sent by a flag of truce to demand the surrender of Fort Macon. The reply of the officer in command simply was, "See you d—d first." This rumor goes for what it is worth.

Cotton and naval stores were being destroyed in large quantities on the line of the enemy's supposed advance. The enemy had made no advance from Newbern.—*State Journal.*

FROM THE WEST.

From the Baltimore News Sheet, of the 14th, we have the following Yankee version of a bloody fight between the Texan and Federal troops in New Mexico. The Texans victorious:

ST. LOUIS, March 13.—The Republican has advices from Albuquerque, New Mexico, to February 23, giving details of a recent battle at Fort Craig. The fight commenced on the morning of the 21st, between a portion of our troops under Col. Roberts, and the enemy, across the Rio Grande, with varied success, until two o'clock. Col. Canby then crossed the river in force with a battery of six pieces, under Capt. McCrary, of the cavalry, but detailed in command of the battery. He had also a small battery of two howitzers. The enemy are supposed to have had eight pieces. The battle was commenced by the artillery and skirmishers, and soon became general. Towards evening most of the enemy's guns were silenced. They, however, made a desperate charge on the howitzer battery, but were repulsed with great loss.

Capt. McCray's battery was defended by Capt. Plumpton's company of United States infantry and a portion of Col. Pinos' regiment of Mexican volunteers. The Texan rebels charged furiously and desperately with their picked men, about six hundred strong. They were armed with carbines, revolvers and long seven pound bowie-knives. After discharging their carbines at close distance, they drew their revolvers and reached the battery, amid a storm of grape and banister. The Mexicans of Pinos' regiment now became panic stricken and ingloriously fled.—Capt. Plumpton and his infantry bravely stood their ground and fought nobly till more than one-half the company were numbered with the dead. With his artillerymen cut down, and his supports reported killed, wounded or flying from the field, Capt. McCray sat down calmly and quietly on one of his guns, and with revolver in hand refused to fly or desert his flag. He thus fought to the last, and gloriously died like a hero, the last man by his gun.

The Texans suffered terribly in this charge.—Many of our officers distinguished themselves. Maj. Donaldson, who was the chief aid of Col. Canby, acted bravely, and was conspicuous in every part of the field. His horse was wounded, but the Major was not injured. Kit Carson, in command of a regiment of volunteers, deployed as skirmishers, did good service during the action, and behaved well. We have to name the loss of Lieutenants Michler and Stone, who, like Capt. McCray, nobly and bravely maintained the honor of our flag to the last. Many other officers are wounded. Our loss is about two hundred killed and wounded; that of the enemy is believed to be much greater. The greatest confidence is reposed in Col. Canby, and if the volunteers will do their duty, the Texans will yet be ingloriously driven from New Mexico.

LATER.

HOUSTON, March 28.—Intelligence has been received here that a desperate battle was fought at Val Verda, four miles above Fort Craig, on the 21st, which lasted all day. The Confederates had 2,300, and the Federals 1,000 regulars and 4,000 New Mexican volunteers, including 100 Pike's Peakers. They first attempted to turn our left flank, but were repulsed by Maj. Lockridge. They then attempted to turn our whole line, but were driven back. The enemy concentrated on our left, forcing us to fall back.—They then crossed to a battery of sound guns over the river. This move proved fatal to them. We carried the battery and captured it, dispersing them with great slaughter.

The Confederate loss is 36 killed and 106 wounded. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded was over 500.

Major Lockridge and Capt. Van Hanval, of our army, were killed; Col. W. L. Robards was wounded slightly in the beginning of the fight.

A shell exploded in the midst of Kit Carson's Regiment, killing and wounding 20 men. We took a field battery of 7 splendid guns, 250 muskets and many prisoners. Col. Green commanded our forces, Gen. Sibley being sick, but he was on the battle-field. Gen. Cauley commanded the Federals.

LATEST.—Only 2,500 of the enemy returned to Fort Craig, the balance are missing. Our forces have surrounded them and they must capitulate.

PARTICULARS OF THE FIGHT AT WINCHESTER.

RICHMOND, March 26.—The President has received a letter from Stonewall Jackson, in which he says that the fight at Winchester on Sunday with 18,000 Federals lasted from 4 in the evening till night. The firing on both sides then ceased. Jackson fell back to a better position at Cedar Creek, leaving Ashby on the field, where he stayed till morning. The enemy moved also in the night, pushing his retreat towards Winchester. Our loss is considerable in officers and men. The enemy's loss is enormous.

Four Yankee prisoners captured at Evansport arrived to-day; one is from Sickles Brigade, said to be a deserter, the three others from Massachusetts. One of the prisoners says Sickles is very unpopular with the Brigade.

All quiet on the Potomac.

Three Yankee drummer boys have been brought up from Yorktown.

A large force is said to be landing at Old Point.

LATER.—Despatches give our loss at Winchester at between 350 and 400 killed and wounded. The Second Virginia Regiment's loss is thought to be 100. Col. L. T. Moore, of Winchester, was killed. The enemy's loss from 1,200 to 1,500. Col. Repols, of the 27th Virginia Regiment, was wounded in the arm. Gen. Shields, commanding the Federals, was wounded. Our army is now at Woodstock. The Federals are at Strawsburg. Lieut. Richard H. Lee, of the Second Virginia, was wounded. T. H. Towner, of Jefferson, was killed.

Gov. Letcher has received the following statement:

March 26.—Gen. Jackson's army is between Mount Jackson and Woodstock in good condition, but Robertson and Holloway are wounded and prisoners. Lieut. Junker, instead of Maj. Jackson, is missing. One hundred and fifty wounded arrived here this morning. The Yankees fired on our flag of truce, and refused to permit us to bury the dead. The enemy's loss is very heavy. They were repulsed and driven from the field twice.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE FIGHT AT WINCHESTER.

RICHMOND, March 29.—Yankee papers of the 25th, say that during the fight at Winchester, the Federal General Shields was struck with a piece of shell in the left arm, shattering it—it was afterwards amputated.

Persons from near Winchester say that Jackson had not more than 3,500 men in actual fight, while the Yankees had 18,000 engaged, and 12,000 reserve. Jackson's force was altogether 6,000, one regiment held in reserve, and 1,800 that did not come up in time. Our Government is satisfied with the result.

The Secretary of War has issued a general order for all furloughed men to return to duty immediately.

RICHMOND, March 28.—Despatches this evening to Gov. Letcher from Staunton, say that Lieut. Judkin Williams and Capt. Morrison were taken prisoners at Winchester. The Confederate prisoners have been sent to Baltimore. The enemy's total loss was 2,000 killed and wounded. They are depressed and badly worsted. Our total loss in killed and wounded was 465.

Heavy cannonading heard, and a battle expected. Our men are confident. In Winchester all was quiet last night.

About 9 o'clock, this morning, Col. Ashby had a little brush and drove the enemy back, killing twelve.

At Yorktown the enemy are advancing in large force.

THE LATE BATTLE IN ARKANSAS.

We get the following from the Memphis correspondence of the Savannah Republican:

The details of the battle in Arkansas come slowly. It appears, much to the gratification of every one, that Gen. Price was not wounded, and that Col. Hebert, though wounded and captured, was not killed. Our total loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, did not reach 800; that of the enemy is estimated to be three times as large—say 2,500. They admit themselves that they suffered greatly. The prisoners we took, reported at 250, have not arrived yet. Such of the supplies we took as could be used at the time, were consumed by our men, and the remainder destroyed. Our own trains had been withdrawn to a place of safety.

There was some confusion in the first telegraphic accounts of the battle, owing to the statement that the Confederates had got in the rear of the Federals and were driving them Southward. It appears that while McCulloch and McIntosh were conducting the attack in front, Price marched his Missouri troop fourteen miles by a circuitous route to the rear of the enemy. Unfortunately, just after he arrived and was getting into position, he was informed by a courier of the fall of McCulloch and McIntosh, and the confusion that succeeded that untimely occurrence. During this confusion in front and the hesitation that followed in the rear, the enemy changed his position and threw his entire force upon Price, who made a most noble defence, and inflicted tremendous loss upon his assailants.—Night coming on, the fight ceased, and was not renewed next morning, except as a feint to enable our forces to withdraw in the direction of their supplies.

Our last accounts represent the enemy to be falling back. The capture and destruction of a large portion of his supplies, both before and during the battle, has doubtless compelled him to retrace his steps in order to replenish his stores.

FROM POUND GAP.—We learn, from good authority, that on Sunday last, Major Thompson, who has command of the five companies from Scott and Lee, who volunteered for the protection of the Gap, had a brisk brush with 3,500 of the enemy, which lasted several hours. After driving the enemy back, Major Thompson learned that the enemy were attempting to flank him at a gap a few miles below the Pound. He immediately removed the most of his force to that point, where a fierce battle ensued, and the enemy were repulsed. Our loss was none killed and eight wounded—the enemy's loss in killed and wounded was supposed to be heavy. The Federals fell back to Pikeville, and Maj. Thompson to Gladesville.—*Abingdon Virginian.*

Correspondence of the News.

LETTER FROM COL. VANCE.

Cumberland Gap, Ky., March 23, 1862.

Editor Asheville News:

The enemy began the attack upon our works yesterday, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and continued it till near sun set. Gen. Carter was supposed to be in command, with five regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and eight pieces of artillery.—Some two or three of his pieces (rifled cannon) were brought to bear upon us, the remainder of the fight being kept up by sharp shooters. The N. C. 29th was held in reserve, but early in the day I placed it in position, from whence I returned to camp,—at order of Col. Rains, commanding,—in order to permit the men to rest and cook, that they might take the trenches at sun set, which the left wing did, and lay upon their arms all night. As soon as we got in camp the enemy began to shell us, which was kept up at intervals till the action closed, the camp being on the slope of the eastern crest of the mountain and easily raked. The minnie balls passed through the camp almost incessantly, striking the trees, logs, tents, and even the men's beds. The boys have gathered a number of trophies, both minnie balls and shells. In fact, whenever a shell would strike the ground (as some did without bursting) there would be a race to get it. This morning at 5 o'clock the whole regiment was placed in the most dangerous and responsible position on the mountain, expecting the attack to be renewed at day break, our pickets having come in and reported them advancing and within musket range. Day came and so did 9 o'clock, but no attack. To all appearance the enemy was there at his batteries, but a few shots from one of our guns scattered the lines and they disappeared. Col. Rains with the 5th Georgia and part of the Tennessee 11th, went in pursuit, and as I write I hear firing on the Kentucky road, known as the Harlan county road. Our loss was one killed and five wounded, not mortally.

None of my own boys were hurt, for which we all feel thankful. We are able to hold the Gap against a large force.

I do not regard this bombardment of much importance, nor as amounting to a defeat of the enemy, for he may have only intended it as a reconnoisance in force, and this letter is only an item of interest to those having friends in the regiment.

Yours, truly,
ROBERT B. VANCE.

LETTER FROM LIEUT. PARKER.

Cumberland Gap, Tenn., March 23, 1862.

Dear Bro Atkin:

Yesterday morning at about 8 o'clock, A. M., the ball was truly opened at the Gap, between Abe's boys and the Confederates. The pickets kept up a constant fire nearly all day. The Minnie balls and Sharp's Rifles kept up fine music. This amused our boys, as they were held in reserve, and kept them tolerably well employed picking up the balls.

But about 9½ o'clock the Cannonading commenced. This made still more music, and more delightful, until the Bombs began to whiz and burst over our heads, which destroyed the melody of the music. The Yankees kept us dodging in almost every direction for a while. Guess the boys will be up to their tricks another day. The firing ceased about 4 o'clock, P. M., on both sides, without any serious damage on our side, except the killing of one man in Capt. Smith's company, Tenn. Vol's, and wounding four or five others slightly. I remember no one of the 29th injured in any way.

The firing during the day was tolerably warm. Several shells exploded over and near by us.—One tent in our Regiment was considerably rent. Several pieces of Bombs were picked up by our soldiers. The shots of the enemy were well aimed, and they had one very long ranged gun. She must have been a full sister to *Long Tom*, of Manassas notoriety, from the manner in which the balls and spherical shot went whizzing through the air over the top of Cumberland mountain toward Buncombe. Did you see any of the balls fall about Asheville? If you did not, I can't tell where they went, for several of them were going up when they passed us, and we are right on top of the old Cumberland.

Serious. The enemy made several excellent shots. They ruined one gun carriage wheel for us, threw a shell into the top of a Magazine, and bursted several others over and near by our Batteries. But I am happy to inform you that our gunners are decidedly the best shots, and must have killed a good many of the enemy; but we have no means of ascertaining the number. They were seen taking off several, whether killed or wounded we are unable to say.

Several times when the enemy were collected in groups our gunners would throw a friendly shell among them, which would produce the greatest confusion. It was perfectly amusing to see them run. Truly they *sifted* very often. And this morning (23d) it seems from appearance that they have *sifted* all together; for they were leaving early in large bodies—both infantry and cavalry. But whether it is to get shelter from our guns, or to lead us out so as to ambuscade us, we are not able to learn. However, Col. Rains' command and the Georgia 5th, are after them, popping away at their scattering pickets as they run—I tell you a Yankee can run mighty fast.

Col. Vance has just returned from where the enemy had their batteries planted, and says from the appearance of the timber around their batteries, which was very much scarred and torn, they must have suffered severely. And their running so this morning when *Master Tobe* pulled down upon them, shows that some considerable effect has been produced.

I think it is very likely that they have only been feeling us, trying the range of our guns.—Experimenting a little, so as to ascertain whether or not an attack will prove at all expedient or practicable. So, in all probability, the battle is over for a few days.

Our soldiers have found several blankets, some knapsacks, canteens, &c., that the enemy did not take time to pick up when they felt the impulse of safety.

Last week the 29th, with a Georgia and Mississippi Battalion, left for Pineastle to give the enemy a cordial welcome into East Tennessee. Gen. Ledbetter was to meet us there. General Smith led us. We had a few cavalry and five pieces of small cannon. We had marched about a day and a half, when the news reached us that the enemy had fallen back, and meditated an attack upon the Gap during our absence. This may have had something to do with the present attempt by the enemy to shell us out of this strong hold.

I have no thought that the war is ended in E. Tennessee. The Federals intend to come thro' this Gap if they can possibly force their way. But they must and will have large reinforcements, which will be sent forward as soon as it can practicably be done.

It is believed that Gen. Wm. Carter of Elizabethtown, E. Tenn., commands the forces in this part of Ky.

The health of our Regiment is improving to some extent. Will write you again in a few days, and tell you all about the renewal of the attack, that is, if we have any.

As ever, yours, truly,
W. F. PARKER, Lt.,
Co. H, 29th N. C Infantry, C. S. A.

OUR NEXT GOVERNOR.

Who shall be the next Governor of North Carolina, from the 1st of January, 1863? Are we to have a contest to give the answer to this question? Have we *parties* in the State?—and if not, shall we pursue a course in the selection of our Governor which will end in the establishment of parties and party lines? These questions demand the serious consideration in the present crisis of the country.

We take it that the successful prosecution of the war is the end and aim of every man in the State; and to this end nothing is so essential as a unity of feeling and of purpose among the people of the State. This taken as true, it would be the height of folly and wickedness to enter upon a contest for the office of Governor with a certainty of arraying the people against each other, and begetting a spirit of bitter contention and strife.

The question then is, how can a Governor be selected without a contest?—From the best consideration we have been able to give the subject, the following plan is suggested, and it is respectfully submitted to the press and the people for their consideration:

We think the following resolutions, introduced into the Convention, by Mr. Jones of Rowan, on the 23d of last November, and *unanimously* adopted by that body, would constitute a platform upon which no friend of the South can object to stand:

Resolved, That we, the Delegates of the people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, entertain an undiminished confidence in the justice of the cause for which we have taken up arms, and we hold it to be the duty of the people of these Southern States to maintain and uphold that cause with all the means they can command; that in behalf of the people of North Carolina we declare to our sister States of this Confederacy, and to the world, that no measure of loss—no sacrifice of life or property—no privation, or want, or suffering, shall cause us to shrink from the performance of our whole duty in the achievement of our Independence.

Resolved, That from the cruel and barbarous manner in which our enemies have carried on this war—a war in which aged and dignified men and helpless women have been seized, and without accusation or warrant of authority, cast into prison—in which private property has been wantonly destroyed—in which robbery and arson are the principal means of aggression, and in which servile insurrection has been proclaimed, we are convinced that there is a "radical incompatibility" between such a people and ourselves; that for the independence we have asserted we will accept no alternative.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the wisdom, integrity and patriotism of the President of the Confederate States, and we congratulate him and our whole country upon the success with which he has administered the government.

Resolved, That to the officers and soldiers who have gone forth to meet the dangers of this war, we are under a deep debt of gratitude for the valor and fortitude with which they have defended us from the assaults of our enemies, and illustrated the glory of our arms.

Then let a Convention of the people be called at such time and place as may be designated, to be composed of delegates selected by the people of the several counties on, say, the basis of representation in the House of Commons—each county selecting a number of delegates equal to the number of members she sends to the Commons—with one alternate for each, *and no more*. These delegates, when assembled, can then select a candidate for Governor, requiring only that he unequivocally endorse the sentiments of the foregoing resolutions, and pledge himself to abide by them, in letter and spirit, in administering the duties of the office to which it is proposed to elevate him. This done, let the delegates go home, and let the candidate selected *stay at home* and *make no canvass*, and when election day comes the people will cast their suffrages for him in a body, and shake hands over the act like a band of brothers, for the first time in the history of the State.

This, then, is our plan, plainly stated, in rs few words as we could employ.—Without a word of comment we submit it to the press and the people and we will cheerfully submit to their decision. *State Journal.*

Hon. Andrew Johnson.—We have it from a reliable source that Andrew Johnson is at Nashville in the capacity of Military Governor, and that he has issued a proclamation to the people in which there is the usual amount of silly gammon, demagoguism and hypocrisy. He says he comes with the "Constitution in one hand and the olive branch in the other," inviting the people to return to their loyalty; but in concluding the precious document, gives the lie to these professions by declaring that Union men must be protected and the rebels hung.

It is also stated that the atmosphere of Nashville is proving fatal to Federal soldiers, numbers of them dying suddenly and in a violent manner. It may turn out that unless *Governor* Johnson sticks close to the gunboats, the arm of some avenging Brutus will even reach him.—*Athens Post.*

Rev. H. W. Hilliard, of Alabama, is organizing a Legion for the war, under authority of the War Department.

MORGAN THE TERROR OF YANKEES.

We have before us the Louisville Journal of the 15th instant. The late attempt of Capt. Morgan to capture a Federal General has gone North, and here is the Journal's account of it:

"It is said that an attempt was made near Lebanon, Tennessee, a few days ago, by Morgan's cavalry, to capture Gen. Buell and two or three members of his staff. The story goes that Gen. Buell was on horseback, and as he approached a toll gate the keeper warned him of the close proximity of the rebel cavalry.—Subsequently the cavalry approached the gate, after Gen. Buell and his staff had retired, charged the keeper of the gate with disclosing their plans to Gen. Buell and then killed him."

Our readers will recollect the version of this affair given by a Yankee prisoner in this city lately, to "Personne" of the Charleston Courier, which appeared in our paper yesterday. The readers of the *Confederacy* will also recollect that our Chattanooga correspondent, "Nepos," in his letter of the 13th instant said: "Morgan is a Kentuckian—the intimate friend of General Buckner—and, it is said, has taken an oath to get possession of a prisoner for whom the Yankees will be glad to exchange Buckner."

We are in possession of information that the Yankee General was invited by a Union man, some distance from Nashville, to come out and dine with him; that Morgan, by a contrivance of his own, which nobody else could have concocted, was made acquainted with the fact of the invitation being extended, and of its acceptance, and was, with his men, posted at a point where he would have bagged him and his staff, but for this toll gate-keeper, who knew Morgan was about and proved to be a traitor to his country. The swift judgment visited upon him by Morgan for his treason was a righteous one.

Morgan is a trump. He has a way of finding out things which no one but himself, or one equally fertile in resources and schemes, could invent. He knows all the movements of the Yankee Generals—where they sleep at night, and where they intend to go next day. We doubt if the world contains his superior in this line. He is certainly the Marion of this war. We fear he will be made a General of some of these days, and thereby his usefulness be put to an end.—*Atlanta Confederacy.*

GENS. BUCKNER AND TILGHMAN.

Gens. Buckner and Tilghman were taken to Boston, for confinement in Fort Warren, *via* Buffalo, Albany, &c. On their arrival by railroad train at the former place, they were received by an expectant mob, with shouts of "Hi! here they come!" A correspondent of the New York Herald tells the rest:

A squad of armed soldiers had made a lane through the crowd, and down between the rows of loyal men stalk the two traitors. Buckner steps first upon the platform—a tall, muscular, proud looking man, dressed in a grey military coat and wearing a genuine Southerner's slouched felt hat. The crowd see him now for the first time, and the building rings with cheers for the Union and hisses for all rebels. Buckner turns and gives them one look, like that of a snared tiger upon his captors, in which more rage and scorn were concentrated than we thought the human countenance capable of, and passed into the car.

Right after him comes Tilghman, jauntily dressed in a fatigue suit and a foraging cap, a smaller man than Buckner, fair, with a blonde moustache, suavity and politeness written in every line of his face. A shout comes from the crowd, "Three groans for the rebel Tilghman!" He turns and lifts his cap and bows and smiles, as though appearing on a balcony to answer a flattering serenade—then follows Buckner into the car, and the crowd dispersed.

And thus the captured rebel Generals passed through Buffalo.

THE ENEMY AT NASHVILLE.

We learn that the enemy at Nashville are not quite as comfortable as they wish. The *test oath* is being applied to the citizens there, as well as in the county of Davidson. Soon we shall hear of acts, similar to those which have disgraced the Yankee authorities in Baltimore and Alexandria. Good citizens will be dragged from their beds at midnight and sent to prison, and women will be wantonly insulted should they dare to show their faces in the streets. Some of these, we predict, will not even, escape imprisonment. But we are encouraged in hearing that the enemy are excessively annoyed in the city and its vicinity. In the former they distrust almost all of the inhabitants, and in the latter, the loyal Tenneseeans, especially of Rutherford county, play sad havoc with their pickets every night. One night last week we learn that no less than thirty-five of their pickets were shot. There is many a "Morgan" after them. Even "Buell" himself does not feel safe and we are told keeps quite close to his quarters.—*Atlanta Intelligencer.*

Gen. Lovell proclaimed martial law in New Orleans last Saturday week.—The Crescent says the proclamation was well received by the citizens, and has been productive of good results.

Another Jackson Affair.—The Memphis Avalanche learns from a gentleman who arrived in that city from Nashville, that Capt. John Morgan was sent on a scout with a detachment of his squadron near Laverno, and had a skirmish with the enemy's pickets—killing 17 and taking about as many prisoners. Capt. Morgan was entering the turnpike from a lane, and was alone, when he suddenly came in contact with a cavalier, who said to Morgan, "Halt, and dismount!" The reply was, "I am Capt. John Morgan, and do not obey Federal commands; draw your pistol, sir; we are upon an equality." The Federal replied: "We are not, sir"—at the same time making a quick motion with his hand to his side—when the valient captain fired, and "down went a Federal meetin' house!" He fell dead, and turned out to be the veritable Capt. Wilson, of Buell's staff, who planted the Federal flag on the Capitol at Nashville! Morgan is certainly the intrepid Marion of the war.

☞ The Knoxville Register of 26th ult. says:

Lieut. Miller, of the 29th N. C. Regiment, was shot through the thigh, this side of Powell's river, by a "bush-whacker." As soon as the fight commenced on the other side of the mountain, "bushwhackers" commenced their deviltry on this side.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIED,—In Hendersonville on the 25th ult., by Rev. Wm. N. Morrison, Lieut. J. J. SPANN and Miss S. L. MILLER.

DEATHS.

DIED,—In Yancy County, N. C., NANCY HELEN, daughter of W. W. and M. J. Proffitt. She was born Feb. 23, 1860, and died March 10, 1862. Her path of life was short—had but began to live when she fell asleep in death. Tho' her life was brief, she had gained upon the affections of her doting parents and friends until it was most painful to part. Yet are they comforted by the Scriptures, and yield to the order of Providence without a murmur or sigh. May God give the bereft comfort and inspire them with hope.

"Death may the bands of life unloose,
But can't dissolve my love:
Millions of infant souls compose
The family above." S. S. G.

ATTENTION! COMPANY!

THE members of Capt. Hardy's Artillery are hereby notified to meet in Asheville

NEXT SATURDAY,

To be mustered into service and receive their

BOUNTY.

A prompt attendance is strictly enjoined.
By order of Capt. HARDY.
April 3, 1862. 1t

ASHEVILLE SEGAR MANUFACTORY.

HAVING opened a Segar Manufactory in Asheville, N. C., we wish to employ a

NUMBER OF GIRLS

To learn the business, to whom we will give

CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT

And pay them LIBERAL WAGES. For further particulars, apply to Dr. W. H. Murdoch, North end of Main street.

WM. MURDOCH,
W. H. MURDOCH.
April 3, 1862. tf

Ordnance Department,

RALEIGH, March 24, 1862.

ALL PURE SALTPETRE DELIVERED AT the Ordnance Depot at Raleigh within the next six months will be paid for at the rate of sixty cents a pound. All that is impure will be received and paid for at the same rate for the pure Saltpetre it may contain. Transportation from any point on the railroads will also be paid by the Department. All communications on this subject should be addressed to Capt. W. A. LAWRENCE, Ordnance Department, Raleigh, N. C.

J. G. MARTIN,
Adj't Gen, and Chief of Ordnance.
April 3. 5t

Executive Department of North Carolina.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, RALEIGH, March 22, 1862.

General Order, No. 5.

ALL NEW COMPANIES OF NORTH CAROLINA Volunteers must be tendered directly to the State, otherwise the bounty authorized by the ordinance of the Convention to raise North Carolina's quota of troops will not be paid to them, as the law does not allow it. The Companies so tendered will be organized into Regiments by the State, the commissioned officers of which elect their field officers. The bounty will be paid each Company as soon as possible after their arrival in Camp.

II. No organization of Regiments or Battalions will be recognized unless the same is done by authority of the State and in compliance with its laws.

III. These troops being raised for immediate field service should have no more baggage than each man can carry in his knapsack. It is desirable that each man bring a blanket (if he can furnish it,) any additional article must necessarily be lost if brought.

IV. All communications on Military matters must be sent to this Office. In no other way will they receive immediate attention.

By order of Governor Clark.

J. G. MARTIN,
Adj't General.
April 3. 4t
☞ All papers in the State copy four times.

Sequestration Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED APPOINTED RECEIVER under the Sequestration Act, for the counties of Madison, Yancy, Mitchell and Burke, hereby gives notice to all persons having any lands, tenements or hereditaments, goods or chattels, rights or credits, or any interest therein, of or for any alien enemy of the Confederate States of America, speedily to inform me of the same, and to render an account thereof, and so far as practicable to put the same in my possession, under the penalty of the law for non-compliance.

I also notify each and every citizen of the Confederate States speedily to give information to me of any and all lands, tenements and hereditements, goods and chattels, rights and credits within the said counties. My post office is Swannanoa.

WM. H. BAILEY, Receiver.
March 28. 6t
☞ Western Enterprise copy six times.

Death of the Right Rev. Bishop Meade, of Virginia.—The Richmond Enquirer of the 15th instant, mentions the death of this venerable Bishop. He expired at the house of Mr. John L. Bacon, on the 14th inst., in the seventy-third year of his age.

"Before his death he spoke of his principles and views which he had helt for more than fifty years. He said he saw no reason to change them. They were true and important, and he hoped his brethren in ministry would maintain them. To a friend one or two days before he died he said, 'Tell your people to be more determined than ever. This is the most unjust and iniquitous war that was ever waged, and we must be more determined than ever. God will give us success, in His own good time.'"

Retreat of the Vandals.—The Federals who were some days ago at Jacksboro in large force, and who made plunder of some of our government stores there, have since deemed it prudent to beat a hasty retreat. We learn that they carried off with them, in addition to the thousand pairs of shoes, heretofore reported, some 800 pounds of salrpeter, the private property of a citizen of Campbell county. The prompt movements of Gen. Kirby Smith are supposed to have given an impetus to their backward movement.—*Knoxville Register.*

An Incident.—Among the excuses offered for exemption, some are extremely ludicrous. In Symth county, we learn, one man, in enrolling himself, wrote opposite his name "*one leg too short.*" The next man that came in, noticing the excuse, and deeming it pretty good, thought he would make his own better, and wrote opposite his name—"*both legs too short.*—*Abingdon Virginian.*

SWANNANOA MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY.

THIS ACADEMY WILL OPEN ITS FIRST session on the 5th day of February, 1862, under the charge of J. C. DEANS and A. S. HOLTEN, who have had considerable experience in teaching. We propose preparing students for College and the ordinary business of life. The Academy is located in Buncombe county, N. C., on the stage road leading from Asheville to the Swannanoa Gap, 9½ miles from the former place; in a moral, enterprising and intelligent community. Swannanoa is eminently healthy, and in the present excited condition of the country, its geographical position renders it a quiet and safe retreat. Strong and active efforts will be made to promote the moral and mental culture of pupils committed to our care. Quite a number of students can be furnished with board in highly respectable families convenient to the Academy, at a very low price.

TUITION in the primory classes $6; higher English classes $10; Classics $12.50 per session.

For further information address

REV. J. C. DEANS, Principal.
February 6, 1862. 3m

ARTILLERISTS WANTED!

THE undersigned propose raising a Company of ARTILLERY FOR THE WAR. All persons desiring to enlist in this branch of the service, in this or adjoining counties, can do so by calling on either one of us. An experienced Artillery officer will be selected to take charge of the Company and drill them. Artillerists are exempt from many fatiguing duties attending Infantry, such as picket guard duty, work on fortifications, long forced marches, carrying knap-sacks, cartridge-boxes, &c. A Bounty of

FIFTY DOLLARS

Will be paid to each one enlisting as soon as he is sworn into service, which will be as soon as a sufficient number have enlisted to organize and elect officers.

Persons wishing to enlist will please come forward at once as the enemy are well nigh upon us, and should be met and driven back by a united and brave people. The pay of Artillerists is a little more than that of Infantry, and their rank among soldiers high.

WM. N. GARRETT, E. M. CLAYTON,
Warm Springs, N. C. Asheville, N. C.
February 20, 1862. tf

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

PURSUANT to the terms of a DEED OF TRUST, executed by NATH'L G. TAYLOR, of Carter county, Tennessee, on the 26th January, 1856, for the benefit of James Howard McHenry, I will sell upon the premises in said county

ON THE 24th APRIL, 1862,

And the succeeding day, or days if necessary,

All the TRACTS OF LAND

Conveyed by said Trust Deed, consisting of the

BUFFALO MILLS

FARM, PROPER, CONTAINING

Nine Hundred & 12 1-2 Acres.

THE

The Jerry Britt Farm,

ADJOINING THERETO, OF

SEVENTY FIVE ACRER.

AND ALSO

A MOUNTAIN TRACT

OF

ONE THOUSAND ACRES,

In said county. The MILLS farm contains a fine body of

Meadow and Upland,

ALSO, A VALUABLE

GRIST AND SAW-MILL,

AND

TILT-HAMMER FORGE,

And other valuable improvements. Further information may be had upon the premises, or from the undersigned.

Terms of Sale---CASH!

A. G. GRAHAM, (Substituted) Trustee.
Jonesboro', Tenn., Jan. 11, 1862. tds.

ATTENTION!

PERSONS desirous of joining the "Buncombe Artillery," now being organized under Capt. HARDY, will report to the undersigned at Dr. J. G. HARDY'S office, where I will be found every day between sunrise and sunset. I am provided with the necessary muster rolls, and will take the names of a few more good men.—Come early, for the list is nearly complete.

W. H. DEAVER.
March 25. 1862. tf

W. H. MURDOCH, M. D.

HAVING permanently located in

ASHEVILLE,

North end of Main street, offers his professional services to the citizens of the town and surrounding country. January 30, 1862. tf

A Large lot of Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs &c. &c. Just received by

E. J. ASTON & CO

Buncombe to the Rescue!

VOLUNTEERS WANTED!

I AM authorized by the Governor to raise an ARTILLERY COMPANY, to be located in the neighborhood of Paint Rock, in the county of Madison.

Persons wishing to join this company will report to Rev. T. W. Atkin, A. T. Summey, or myself. Each of whom will be provided with muster rolls.

An order for drafting in each county has already been issued, and I earnestly appeal to the gallant sons of Buncombe to come forward and volunteer, and never allow a draft to take place in old Buncombe.

The Adjutant General of the Confederate States has promised me a battery of Mountain Howitzers for this particular service.

Volunteers get a BOUNTY of

FIFTY DOLLARS.

Drafted men get no Bounty.

W. M. HARDY.
February 20, 1862. tf

CAROLINA HOUSE,

(MAIN STREET, NORTH OF BUCK HOTEL,)

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THIS HOUSE is now open for the reception of company.

Good Rooms, Good Servants,

GOOD FARE,

And every necessary attention given to guests.

CHARGES REASONABLE.

B. J. SMITH, *Proprietor.*
July 18, 1861. tf

NOTICE.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

THE FURNITURE Establishment of A. B. Chunn & Co. having been closed by mutual consent, I take pleasure in offering to the citizens of Asheville, and the surrounding country, on my own responsibility,

FURNITURE

Which cannot be excelled in this country, either for cheapness or durability. And as CASH is a requisite which insures success in business, I intend selling for that alone, or its equivalent.

Pretty much all kinds of country Produce will be taken in exchange for Furniture.

I have in my employment Mr. John Hildebrand, late of the firm of J. & J. Hildebrand, who is well known as a neat, tasteful and competent mechanic, and from this fact persons may expect to get just what they order.

All orders will be promptly filled, and packing carefully done by experienced hands.

My Shop is on College street, in connection with that of my father, three doors south of my own residence, corner of College and Summey streets.

ED. M. CLAYTON.
Asheville, October 18, 1860. tf

NOTICE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE WE WILL BE SELLING GOODS FOR

CASH!

under the necessity of

PAY DOWN.

We can buy nothing unless paying CASH for it, and if we are to keep up a

STOCK OF GOODS

To supply the wants of our customers, we must have pay down for GOODS on delivery.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.
Sept. 19, 1861. tf

AT ASTON'S.

Acts of Congress.

THE Acts and Resolutions of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Sessions of the Confederate Congress. A few copies for sale at ASTON'S.

Lyrics and Sketches,

BY W. M. MARTIN, of Columbia, S. C.—A few copies of this new and popular work just received at ASTON'S.

Concentrated Lye.

A Fresh supply just received at ASTON'S.

Confederate Almanac.

JUST RECEIVED AT ASTON'S.

Blue Grass

AND TIMOTHY SEED, FOR SALE AT ASTON'S.

BACON! BACON!

I WISH TO BUY A FEW THOUSAND LBS. of

Good Dry Bacon,

For which I will pay 20 cents per pound. I have SALT to exchange for BACON.

E. SLUDER.
Asheville, March 20, 1862. tf

GARDEN SEEDS.

A SMALL SUPPLY among which is a lot of GENUINE BUNCOMBE CABBAGE Seed, for sale at ASTON'S.

Flower Seeds.

A CHOICE LOT OF SOUTHERN GROWN Flower Seeds, cultivated by an Amateur. Just received at ASTON'S.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE, at Leicester, suitable for a Store or Dwelling House, with four acres of LAND. Accommodating terms will be given. Apply to John Carpenter, Leicester, or Thos. Gillespie, North Turkey Creek.

March 20, 1862. 2m

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REMOVED HIS

Tailoring Establishment

to a room in the

JAIL BUILDING,

Where he will be happy at all times to see his friends and customers, and the public generally.

H. F. WOLSTENHOLME.
Asheville, Aug. 22, 1861. tf

NEW GOODS. 1861. 1861.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

ARE now receiving their SPRING stock of GOODS, recently purchased in Baltimore by one of the firm, which embraces the

USUAL VARIETY

kept by them, and to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

Thankful for past patronage, (liberal on the part of their friends,) they will endeavor to merit a continuance of it by keeping

A Good Stock,

Well assorted, and selling at fair and reasonable prices. Their motto is, "*LIVE AND LET LIVE.*"

They do not wish to inflict a long paper showing of Goods, but if you will call in their large store they will display them to your sight on their counters. They charge nothing for showing Goods.

April 4, 1861. tf

Always at Work!

E. L. TRIPLETT

WOULD remind his old friends and customers that he is yet at his

OLD STAND,

In the south end of Asheville, where every description of

BLACKSMITHING

Can be done at the shortest notice and in superior style.

Horse Shoeing done as no other establishment in this country can do it.

Bring on your work, and it shall be done with despatch, and in the best manner.

Asheville, Aug. 16, 1860. 1y

ASTON'S DEPOT.

100 GALLONS TANNER'S OIL. Just received at ASTON'S.

300 GALLONS ALCOHOL Just received at ASTON'S.

40 LBS. GUM CAMPHOR.
20 ounces QUININE.
20 ounces MORPHINE, at ASTON'S.

PAPER and ENVELOPES.—A large and splendid lot of Cap, Letter and Note Paper, Envelopes, Steel Pens, &c., just received at ASTON'S

200 LBS. ALSPICE. 200 lbs. Ginger.—50 lbs. Nutmegs. 50 lbs Annatto. Just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

A SMALL LOT OF COTTON CARDS, just opened at ASTON'S.

500 LBS. BUCK-SHOT for sale at ASTON'S.

CEPHALIC PILLS.—An infallible cure for Headache. For sale at ASTON'S.

20,000 SEGARS of all kinds, for sale at ASTON'S.

Something New.

THE CONFEDERATE SPELLER.
THE CONFEDERATE PRIMER.
Just received at ASTON'S.

VESTS! VESTS!!

200 VESTS, of every quality, style and size, from FINE TO COMMON, for sale low down for CASH. C. GREEN.
Asheville, Jan. 23, 1862. tf

ASHEVILLE Mutual Insurance Company,

CONTINUE to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE ON

WHITE AND SLAVE LIVES

On more favorable terms than any other Company in the State; giving the insured perfect security against loss. Also POLICIES against

Loss by Fire

On as fair and reasonable terms as any other solvent Company can fairly do it.

WM. MURDOCH, *Secretary.*
Asheville, Jan. 30, 1862. tf.

C. H. YOUNG,

DEALER IN

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

PENN'S STORE, PATRICK COUNTY, VA.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.
October 31, 1861. 1y

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. J. G. BLACKSTOCK,

COLUMBUS, N. C.

WILL attend all calls, night or day. Office in North Wing of Court House.
April 11, 1861. 1y

William F. Jones,

Attorney at Law,

LENOIR, CALDWELL COUNTY, N. C.
(Lately removed from Hendersonville, N. C.)
October 11, 1860.

RAVENSCROFT SCHOOL.

THE exercises of this School will be resumed on the 1st Monday (3d day) of February.

Terms per Session of 5 Months:

(TWENTY WEEKS.)

Primary English Department	$15 00
Higher " Branches	20 00
Classics	25 00

L. HOLMES.
January 30, 1862. tf

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, CAPS AND LADIES BONNETS, DRUGS & MEDICINES, STATIONARY, HARDWARE,

&c., &c., &c., &c.

S. E. Corner Public Square, opposite Bank of Cape Fear, Asheville.
October 18, 1860. tf

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

THE undersigned having qualified as Executors under the WILL of the late JAMES W. PATTON, desire all persons having claims against the Estate to present them immediately for settlement, also, all persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make settlement at their earliest convenience.

JAS. A. PATTON,
W. A. PATTON,
T. W. PATTON, } Ex'rs.
February 6, 1862. tf